Inman Manufacturing Company
53 Guy Park Avenue
Amsterdam
Montgomery County
New York

HAER No. NY-158

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NY,
29-AMST,
4-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
MID-ATLANTIC REGION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

Inman Manufacturing Company

HAER No. NY-158

Location:	53 Guy Park Avenue Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York UTM: 18.5667780.4754330 Quad: Amsterdam
Present Owner:	Amsterdam Senior Citizens, Inc.
Original Use:	Production of paper box making machinery
Present Use:	Building No. 5 occupied by Amsterdam Senior Citizens Center. Other buildings are vacant.
Significance:	The Inman Manufacturing Company complex, built at various times between 1877 to 1920, was used to produce some of the earliest paper box making machinery. This machinery had a significant effect on manufacturing and commerce worldwide.
Project Information:	Rehabilitation of the Inman Manufacturing Company for use as the Amsterdam Senior Citizens Center was accomplished with funds from a Community Development Block Grant provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1866, mitigative documentation was prepared in November 1985 by E. Clark Devendorf, Director of Rehabilitation, Amsterdam Urban Renewal Agency.
Edited and Transmitted by:	Jean P. Yearby, HAER, 1987

PART I. HISTORIC INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: Building #1, 1877; Building #2, 1899; Building #3, 1900, Building #5, 1918.

2. Architect: Unknown.

3. Original and subsequent owners: Horace Inman D/B/A Inman Manufacturing Company;

1912 to 1983: Inman Manufacturing Co., Inc.

1983 to Present: Amsterdam Senior Citizens, Inc.

4. Builder, Contractor, Supplier: Unknown.

5. Original plans and construction: Not available.

6. Alterations and additions:

Building #1	-	1877
Building #2	-	1899
Building #3	-	1900
Building #5 CA	-	1918

B. Historical Context:

Inman Manufacturing Company was started by Horace Inman. He was born in the Catskills but moved to Hagaman, New York, at an early age. He worked with his father in a plant that made wooden furniture.

After the Civil War, from which he was excused because of the loss of two fingers in an accident at his father's woodworking plant, he went into business for himself on Guy Park Avenue in Amsterdam, New York, making boxes by hand for the knitting industry. A group of prominent Amsterdam businessmen helped finance Mr. Inman, but he was the sole owner and no stocks were issued.

When Mr. Inman started business, all boxes were sewn together and required all handwork. Mr. Inman perceived that boxes could be made much faster and at less cost if they were made by machine and glued together.

As a boy he had been mechanically inclined and as a young man became a mechanic and engineer. The natural gift and later experience became very valuable to him when he set about building, for his own use, machinery to improve the quality and reduce the cost of paper boxes.

His close contact with the various trades and industries enabled him to foresee the tremendous demand of the future for boxes and, hence, the great need for improved methods and proper machinery for producing every variety of high class box for an economical basis.

He then turned his whole attention to the designing and building of such machinery for the benefit of the entire industry and the users of this production.

His first invention was a machine which would cover the boxes by a single strip of paper. This proved highly successful in that it saved three-fourths of the labor previously necessary. The paper was put on cleaner and more evenly, and only half the amount of glue was used to secure complete adhesion. He then designed a cutting machine which proved to be most efficient and overcame the various obstacles existing in the way of cutting glazed paper stock at that time.

Next, he devised a machine to put top paper on the box cover while leaving the proper margin evenly around the top edge. Then came a machine for staying the corners of the box with muslin or paper. The first machine for this purpose was built in 1883. Next was a machine to turn the edge of the cloth or paper over the inside of the box or cover.

One of his greatest contributions to the needs of box making is his scorer and cutter. Originally, the scoring and cutting of boards and paper for boxes was done with a knife and straight-edge. Another machine that has given the utmost satisfaction for years is the corner cutter.

From this beginning and from these first few machines, Mr. Inman and the company which he founded have built practically every different kind of machine used in the paper box making trade, down to the present day big combination machine which takes the stock from the roll, cuts, scores, prints, dies, folds, pastes, and turns out the boxes complete in quantities of fifty to one hundred thousand boxes per day, with but one operator.

Inman machines have won many medals at expositions and have been sold and are now in use in all parts of the civilized world.

The Inman Manufacturing Company was always an influential business in the locality, although not as large as the carpet manufacturing or textile industries. It employed skilled craftsman at excellent wages and provided long term employment.

In 1880, the web or roll method was introduced in place of sheet and hand work. Also in 1880, the first successful box covering machine was built; in 1881, the first successful paper slitter; in 1881, the first successful

top labelling machine; in 1887, the first successful corner stay machine; in 1899, the first successful automatic shell machine; and in 1903, the first successful automatic tray machine was built.

All of the machines made by the company were original designs and all were patented. A list of the patented machines are as follows:

Corner cutter	Sanding machine
Slitter and scorer	Milk bottle cap machine
Strawboard slitter	Web cutter
Strip pasters	Wrapping machine
Measuring indicator	Partition machine
Sheet tube slitter	Baling machine
Top banding machine	Tinning machine
Roller stay machine	Sealing machine
Foot stay machine	Curling machine
Sheet gluing machine	Fly machine
Blanking machine	Printing presses

After its establishment in 1877, the company continued to develop by building new buildings, developing new machines and new products. Horace Inman died in 1912.

In 1911, the company was incorporated under new management. It was sold in 1982 to the Four M Corporation that moved the manufacturing out of Amsterdam but still continued to produce box machinery especially the automatic partition machine.

2. The following activities took place at the Inman site:

   a. Box manufacturing
   b. Machine manufacturing

      Automatic paper box machinery
      Partition machines
      Rotary printing presses
      Standard paper box machinery

   c. Foundry operations
   d. Egg and pastry box manufacturing
   e. Partition machinery and partitions manufacturing

3. 1877 - Established company.
   Two to three people on staff.
   Boxes being made, but this operation changed into making the machines to make the boxes.

1900 - 125 people employed producing the machinery to make boxes.

World War I - Box partition machinery produced and egg cartons manufactured. (75 to 100 people employed.)

1920-1950 - Egg cartons produced and the machinery to make them. (20 to 30 employees.) Box machinery was also manufactured during this period.

1920 - There was a need for additional space and the eastern section of the complex was built. This is the area of the facility that the senior citizens intend to utilize and, in fact, have already begun to rehabilitate.

Depression - 40 to 50 people employed.

World War II - 75 people employed in the box and partition machinery business.

1950s - Egg box section shut down completely.

1960-1983 - 30 to 35 employees in the complex were working primarily in the new eastern section.

4. Buildings that were utilized:

   1. The building the Senior Citizens, Inc. intend to use for their center was the area where machinery to build boxes was produced.

   2. The northeastern section was the foundry. It closed in the early 1940s.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

General Statement

The Amsterdam Senior Citizens' Center, Inc., formerly the Inman Manufacturing Company property, at 53 Guy Park Avenue is a complex of ten interconnected buildings on a bedrock site sloping upward to the north.

The complex forms an upside-down U configuration. Beginning at the west building along Guy Park Avenue and proceeding clockwise, the buildings are identified as follows:

No. 1 - built in 1877
No. 1A -
No. 2 - built in 1899
No. 3 - built in 1900
No. 4 -
No. 5 - built ca. 1920
No. 5A -
No. 6 - free standing in courtyard
Nos. 7&8 - Appendages to 5A

With some exceptions, the buildings are in good condition, having been soundly built and well maintained over the years.

The complex is fairly consistent in its construction and condition. It can be evaluated first as a whole, then exceptions and special conditions discussed building by building.

General Evaluation

A. Structural Integrity:

The buildings' stone and brick masonry walls are generally plumb and free of cracks and bows. Inspection of foundation walls revealed virtually no settlement cracks, a reward of building on bedrock. Timber columns and beams support floor and ceiling joists which, with a few exceptions, are sag and split-free.

B. Exterior Envelope:

1. Roofs:

Roofs are either mopped asphalt or slag-on asphalt. (There is one newer section of asphalt roll roofing at Building No. 4.) These roofs are very old and have been consistently maintained and repaired. Flashings are fair at best, having been patched over the years. With a few exceptions, these roofs appear usable with regular patching and maintenance; if the buildings are to be stabilized for future expansion or leased for warehousing or similar use. The buildings to be renovated would require re-roofing as an investment protection.

Inventory of Major Re-roofing Projects:

Building 1, 1A - Oldest roofing, 25 years plus, least good condition. Gravel and felts removed and replaced 12 to 15 years ago.

Building 2 - New insulation and gravel 20 years ago.

Building 3 - New re-roofing 12 years ago.

Building 4 - New re-roofing 15 years ago.

Building 5, 5A - Roof stripped, new felts and gravel 18 to 20 years ago.

2. Walls

Brick masonry walls are good, with only a few areas of spalling or disintegration noted, mostly at arches and cornices. Stone foundation walls appear in very good condition. Only spot re-pointing, a few repairs, and cleaning would be required for complete rehabilitation. (See Individual Building Report for exception.)

3. Windows and Doors:

Windows are single-glazed wood sash, badly-weathered and in fair condition. Many are covered over. There is some glass breakage and putty loss. These windows could be repaired for stabilization or industrial lease, but for renovation areas, complete replacement and upgrading would be recommended.

Doors are rough, although serviceable. With repairs to hardware and glazing, and repainting, most could be kept for stabilization or industrial use.

4. Other

a. All exterior woodwork is badly weathered and needs repainting. Little rotting or lifting is visible,

b. Interior wood stairways are steep, badly lit, and worn.

C. Interior Envelope:

Only a few areas have finished floor, wall or ceiling surfaces. These are old, soiled and not worth keeping in a renovation. Most of the building area has exposed structural walls and floors. None of these have been recently painted.

1. Floors:

Plank and decking floors vary in condition from good to badly worn. Hardwood floors are good. Concrete slabs are generally even and free of large spalls and cracks. Floors are generally level.

2. Ceilings

Underside of exposed joists and floor deck is painted in roughly half the building areas. In all cases, it is soiled. There is exposed wiring and piping throughout, some of which is no longer used. Roof joists in some cases are pitched to roof drains. On some top floors,

there are signs of water damage from roof leakage, peeled paint, some surface rot and a few patched areas. Other top floor ceilings have dried roofing tar that has dripped through between boards.

3. Walls

Masonry walls have old paint and are badly soiled. Interior wood frame construction is crude, soiled and generally not reusable.

4. Other

Interior fire separation doors appear serviceable.

D. Heating and Ventilating Systems:

On most building floors, there are ceiling hung gas-fired unit heaters and residential-type warm air furnaces. Some of the furnaces have minimal ductwork to distribute heated air in the longer buildings. Others just blow free into their spaces.

The following floor areas are not heated:

1. Third floor, Building No. 1.
2. Second floor, Building No. 2.
3. Third floor, Building No. 3.
4. Second floor, Building No. 5A.

There are some discarded cast-iron radiators from earlier steam heating systems.

On the main floor of Building No. 5, there is some fin-tube radiation which has leaked. This should be removed.

There are no fresh-air ventilating systems.

The gas furnaces and unit heaters would be salvageable for stabilization or industrial use.

E. Energy Efficiency: Heating, Cooling, Ventilation, Insulation:

Thick masonry walls and concrete floor slabs provide some thermal mass to offset the lack of insulation in walls and roofs. Windows and doors are single-glazed and drafty. (A few window coverings in Building No. 5 have 2-inch rigid insulation in them.) Polyethelene film has been fastened over many windows and doors. Renovation work would require roof and interior wall insulation, finish surfacing, caulking, and window replacement for energy efficiency and to meet energy code standards. (See Individual Building Report for exception.)

F. Electrical Systems:

There are three main electrical services in Buildings Nos. 1, 3, and 5. These have master disconnects and provide AC power at 550, 225 and 110 volts. Power distribution is through a hodge-podge of panels and feeds. Wiring is a mix of exposed rigid conduit, semi-rigid conduit, and BX armored cable. There is even some knob-and-tube wiring on the third floor of Building No. 1. Lighting is minimal, mostly bare incandescent bulbs and chain-hung fluorescent fixtures.

Transformers are mounted on a pair of utility poles in the courtyard near Building No. 5. This indicates that a Niagara Mohawk easement exists in this area for maintenance and repair of their equipment. Historically, Niagara Mohawk and Inman have been at odds concerning ownership of the poles and transformers, each desirous of the other being responsible for maintenance and repairs. During this period of indecision, Niagara Mohawk has maintained them. Site poles are N|M| 7, 7-1, and 7-1-A.

The main electrical services have adequately capacity to be retained in a complete renovation, while distribution and lighting are too minimal and makeshift. These could be salvaged and repaired for stabilization or warehouse use.

G. Plumbing Systems:

1. Services:

a. Gas service - 4-inch diameter gas main and meter in basement of Building No. 5, south wall.

b. Sprinkler system - 6-inch diameter sprinkler main from valve and siamese connection at sidewalk on Guy Park Avenue. Enters Building No. 3 and is distributed back through other buildings. An exterior alarm exists in the courtyard and is activated by sprinkler operations. No connection to fire department.

c. Water supply system - Potable water entrance and meter in basement of Building No. 1, south wall.

d. Storm drain system - Storm drainage from roofs is piped to street. Both city storm and city sanitation lines exist on Guy Park Avenue. If storm drainage is found to be connected to a city sanitary sewer, it will have to be removed and reconnected to a city storm line at an existing manhole.

e. Sanitary system - Sanitary drainage runs to city sewer line.

2. Distribution and Fixtures

a. Gas distribution - Larger gas distribution piping could be retained in a renovation, while smaller pipes would have to be replaced in order to be relocated.

b. Sprinkler distribution - Sprinkler system would require only normal maintenance and could be fully retained with little modification.

c. Water supply distribution - Water lines, vent and sanitary piping would require too much modification and upgrading in an extensive renovation to be economically retained. A few fixtures (sinks, residential hot water heaters) could be salvaged for a warehouse occupancy.

d. Storm drains - Storm drains at roofs would need to be replaced in any re-roofing project.

e. Sanitary distribution system - Sanitary lines throughout the buildings are ancient and badly located for renovation and adaptive re-use. Logical plan location of fixture service would be removal of existing distribution and total replacement with new lines.

H. Handicapped Accessibility:

Existing doors and hardware do not meet accessibility standards,. However, existing site grading and masonry openings provide for some accessibility in a renovation. Areas potentially accessible without elevators include:

1. Basement floors, Building Nos, 1 and 5; from grade at street level.

2. Main floors, Building Nos. 1, 1A, 5 and 5A; from grade level entrances by Building No. 3.

In Building Nos. 3 and 4, the main floors may be accessible from the exterior by a loading ramp going from grade to a center door in Building No. 3. This ramp rises two feet in approximately twenty-three feet, falling just short of the code-required maximum slope of one foot in twelve feet. This may be corrected by re-grading and paving.

Concrete ramps leading down from Building No. 3 to Building No. 2, and Building No. 4 to Building No. 5A are too steep for wheelchair access. These drop 3 feet, 0 inches, and 2 feet, 6 inches in 18 feet, 0 inches, respectively.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings:

The only architectural drawings available are from Feibes & Schmitt Architects, 217 Union Street, Schenectady, New York 12305.

B. Historic Views:

Some photographs and copies of photographs of machinery are included under supplemental material.

Additional material is included in the private collections of:

Wallace R. Lindsay
President
Main Street
Fort Johnson, New York 12070

Thomas W. Leavenworth
Treasurer
29 East Main Street
Amsterdam, New York 12010

C. Interviews:

An interview was held with Wallace R. Lindsay on September 9, 1985, at the home of Thomas W. Leavenworth in Amsterdam, New York. Mr. Lindsay is the former president of Inman Manufacturing Company.

D. Supplemental Material:

See attached.

LEGEND

EL. FLOOR ELEVATION

SPOT ELEVATION

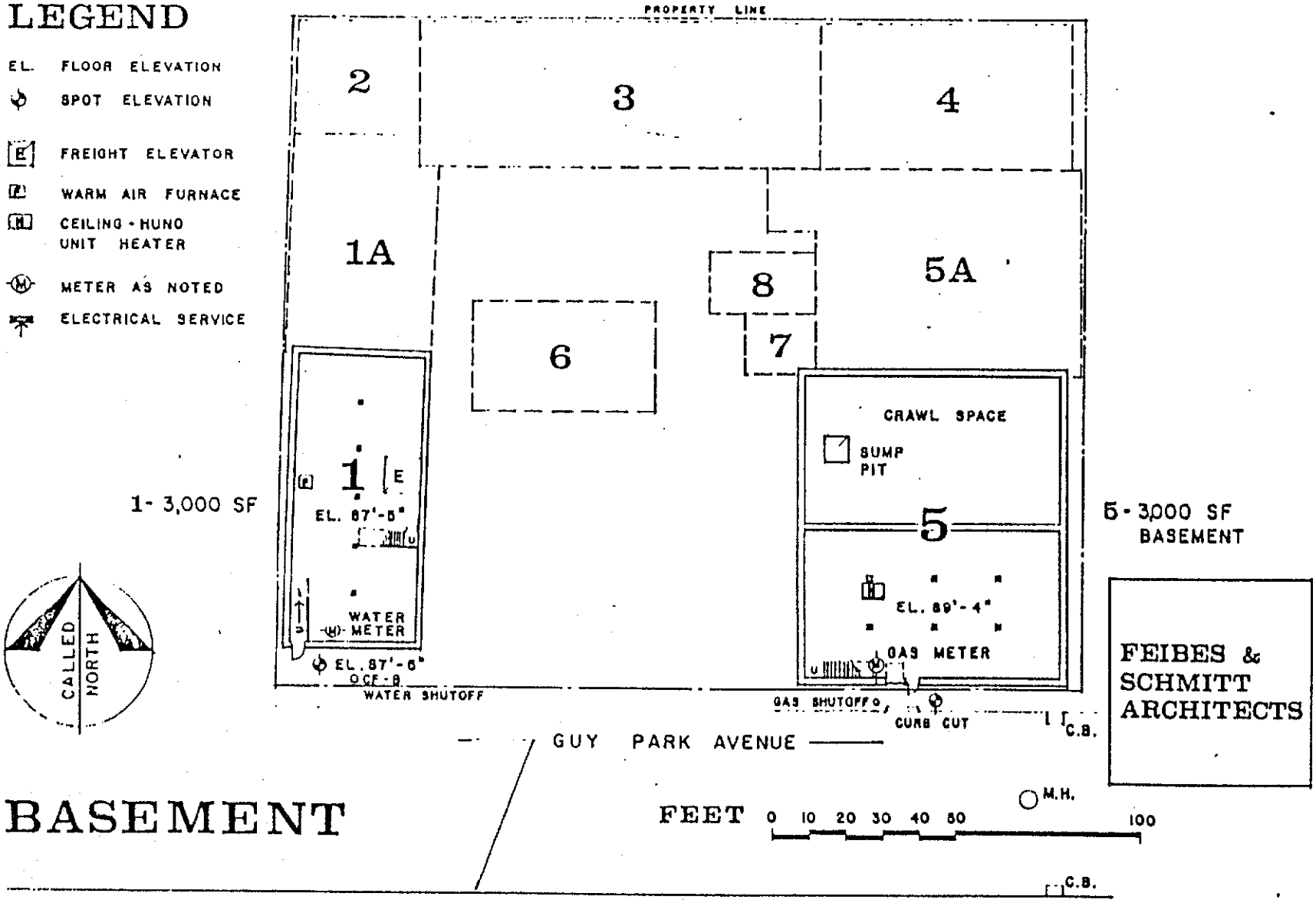
FREIGHT ELEVATOR

WARM AIR FURNACE

CEILING - HUNO UNIT HEATER

METER AS NOTED

ELECTRICAL SERVICE



FEIBES & SCHMITT ARCHITECTS

BASEMENT

Inman Manufacturing Company
HAER No. NY-158 (Page 12)

INMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers of

STANDARD, AUTOMATIC, SPECIAL PAPER BOX MACHINERY, PRINTING PRESSES AND ROTARY PAPER CUTTING MACHINERY

OFFICE AND FACTORY

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1877 INCORPORATED 1912

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

THEO. J. YUNO, *President* — HARRY T. JOSLIN, *Secretary*
JOHN R. BLOOD, *Vice-President* — JAMES W. FERGUSON, *Treasurer*
FRANK M. JOSLIN, *Gen'l Manager*

JOHN BARNES — CHARLES H. INMAN — E. H. PATTON

MACHINES MADE BY THE INMAN COMPANY

AUTOMATIC PAPER BOX MACHINERY—For making Tray, Shell and Telescope Boxes for Screws, Tacks, Shoes, Ammunition, Envelopes, Eggs, Ice Cream, Oysters, Suits, Laundry, Collars, Etc.

PARTITION MACHINES—For making Separators for Rifle Cartridges, Candies, Eggs, Etc.

ROTARY PRINTING PRESSES—For Printing all kinds of Paper Boxes, Milk Caps, Etc., in one or more Colors.

STANDARD PAPER BOX MACHINERY—Slitter and Winder, Scorer and Slitter, Strawboard Slitter, Top Machine, Fly Machine, Box Covering Machine, Corner Cutter, Stay Machine, Etc.

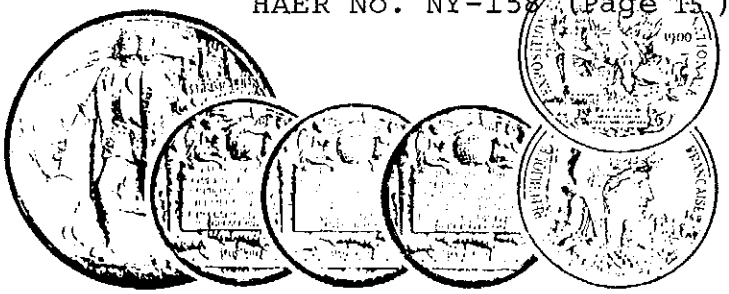
INMAN MFG. CO., INC.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Some of the Users of Inman Automatic Paper Box Machinery

American Steel & Wire Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Beech-Nut Packing Co.	Canajoharie, N. Y.
Bemis Associates, Inc.	Watertown, Mass.
Bethlehem Steel Co.	Lebanon, Pa.
Bowman-Gum, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridgeport Paper Box Co.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Brown Shoe Co. Inc.	St. Louis, Mo.
Capewell Mfg. Co.	Hartford, Conn.
Coast Carton Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Compressed Paper Box Co.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Container Corp.	Chicago, Ill.
Corbin Screw Corp.	New Britain, Conn.
P. & F. Corbin Corp.	New Britain, Conn.
Cupples-Hess Envelope Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Davidson Rubber Co.	Charlestown, Mass.
Dennison Mfg. Co.	Framingham, Mass.
Derby Underwear Co.	Bowling Green, Ky.
Dominion Cartridge Co.	Quebec, Canada
Duthie, Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. B. Eddy Co.	Hull, Canada
Fibreboard Products Co.	Antioch, Calif.
A. L. Garber Co.	Ashland, Ohio
General Candy Corp.	Chicago, Ill.
General Electric Co.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Globe Underwear Co.	Shoemokersville, Pa.
Gordon-Lavin Paper Box Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Griffin Mfg. Co.	Erie, Pa.
Hanover Paper Box Co.	Hanover, Pa.
Robert Harper Co.	Melbourne, Australia
Heller Bros.	Newcomerstown, Pa.
Inman Mfg. Co. Inc.	Amsterdam, N. Y.
International Envelope Corp.	Dayton, Ohio
International Shoe Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
A. S. Kratz Co.	Richmond, Va.
Kimberly-Clark Co.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Lackawanna Mills	Scranton, Pa.
Manchester-McGregor Co.	Toronto, Canada
Marathon Paper Mills Co.	Menasha, Wis.
Maypole Dairy Co.	London, England
Merle Sears Paper Box Co.	Danville, Ill.
McKinney Mfg. Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank C. Meyer Co. Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Modern Packages Co.	Memphis, Tenn.
National Mfg. Co.	Sterling, Ill.
National Paper Box Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
Nobel Explosive Co.	Glasgow, Scotland
Norristown Box Co.	Norristown, Pa.
Norwich Pharmacal Co.	Norwich, N. Y.
Overland Candy Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Paterson Parchment Paper Co.	Passaic, N. J.
Penn Hardware Co.	Reading, Pa.
Poblig Bros.	Richmond, Va.
Queen Anne Candy Co.	Hammond, Ind.
Reed & Prince Mfg. Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Remington Arms Co. Inc.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Sargent & Co.	New Haven, Conn.
Scovill Mfg. Co.	Waterbury, Conn.
Seamless Rubber Co.	New Haven, Conn.
Standard Horse Nail Co.	New Brighton, Pa.
Stanley Works	New Britain, Conn.
Tasty Baking Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Terry Co.	Melbonrne, Anstralia
Toronto Carton Co.	Toronto, Canada
Traver Paper & Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Bernhard Ullmann Co.	New York, N. Y.
Union Underwear Co.	Frankfort, Ky.
Universal Match Corp.	Ferguson, Mo.
Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd.	London, England
Western Cartridge Co.	Alton, Ill.
Wheeling Stamping Co.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	New Haven, Conn.
Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.	Rockford, Mich.
Worcester Paper Box Co.	Worcester, Mass.

Winner
of
Gold Medals

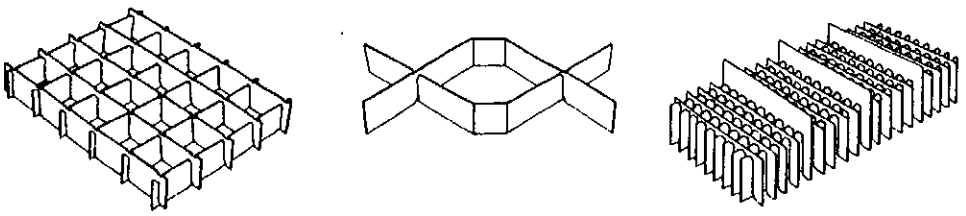


INMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

Amsterdam, New York

Designers and Producers of

PAPERBOARD PARTITIONS for PROTECTIVE PACKAGING



CREATORS, DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPERBOARD CONVERTING MACHINERY

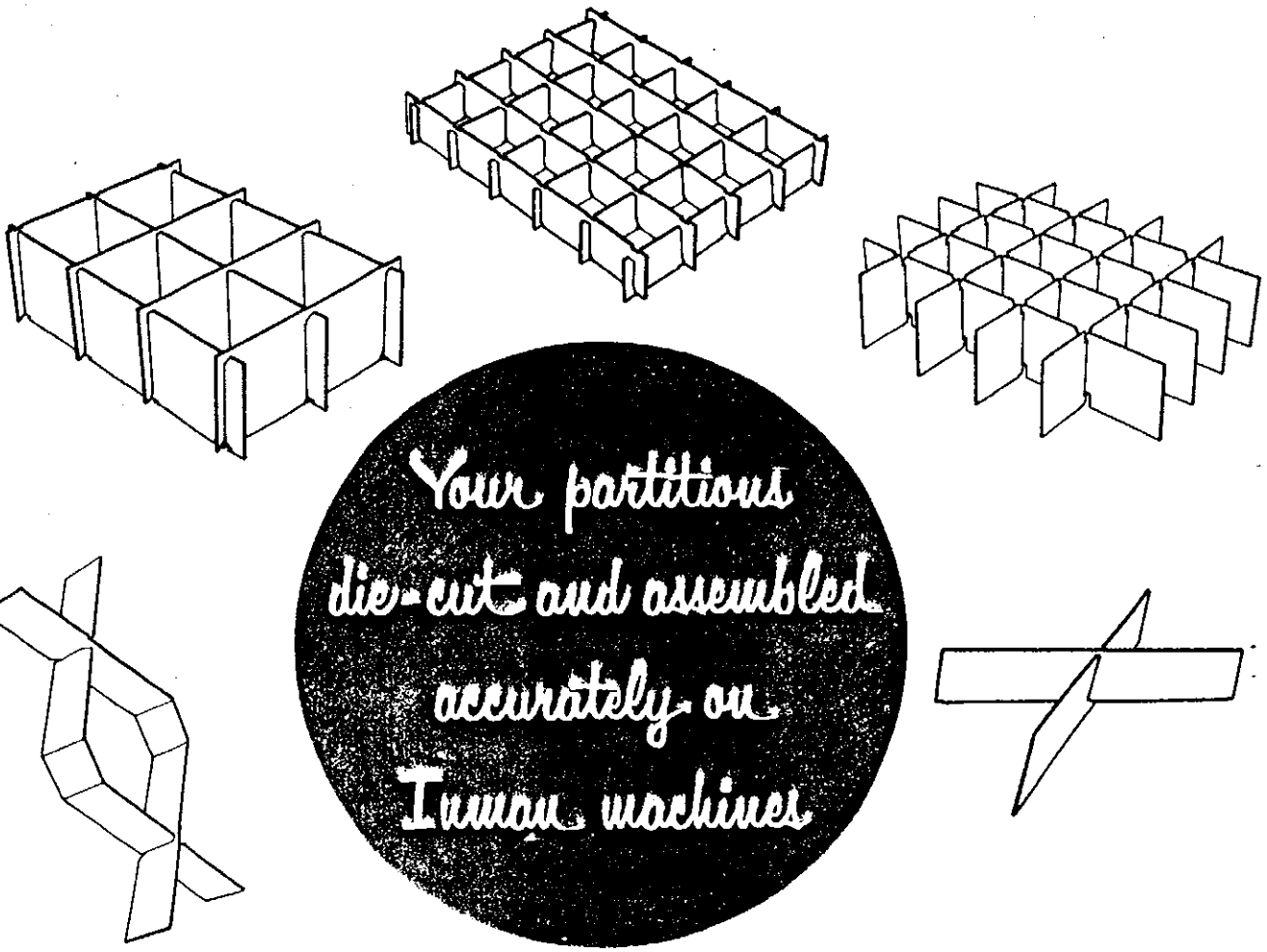
Paperboard Converting Division

INMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

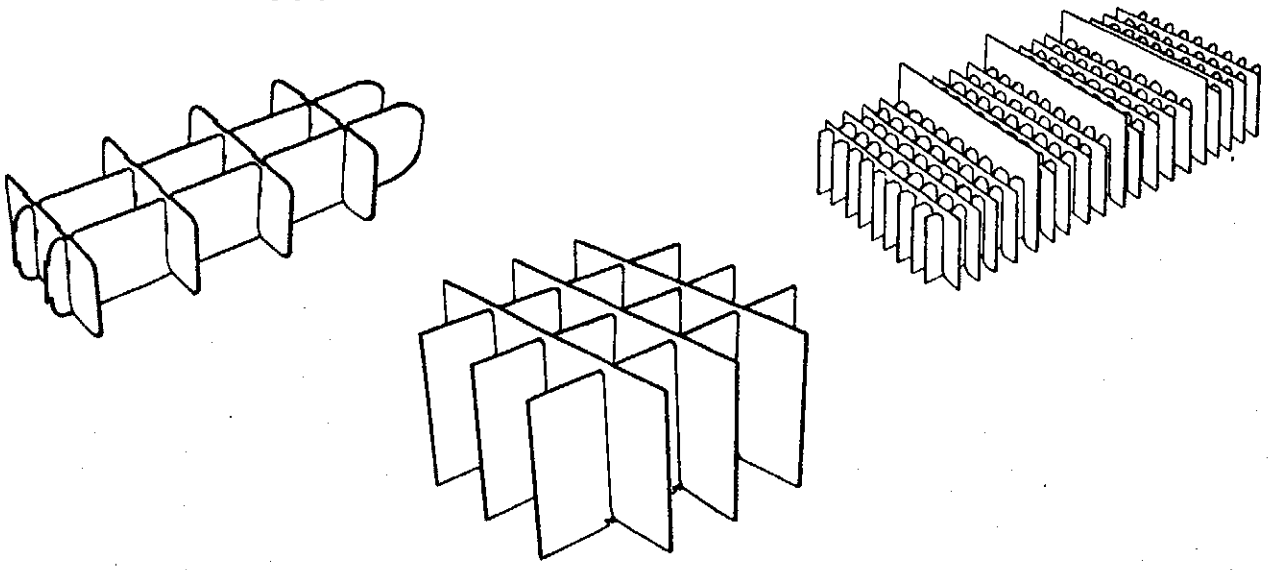
Established 1877 • Winner of 4 Gold Medals

54 Guy Park Avenue, Amsterdam, New York

PROTECTIVE PACKAGING



PARTITIONS for the INDUSTRY



Since 1877

Designing and Producing

Paperboard Partitions

for the

INDUSTRY

For Protective Packing

Horace Inman organized and set up Inman Manufacturing Company in 1877 for the production of paper boxes. This new type of packaging was becoming increasingly popular so this venture was rather certain of success from the very onset.

In a short time the demand for Inman boxes practically assured the future of the company and this created a belief boxes could be made better, faster and more economically by machines than by the slow and even crude means then being used.

This turned Inman's creative abilities to designing and building machines which would end the slow and tedious hand work and make uniform boxes faster and better. In operating a box-making plant he had a built-in testing and proving grounds for the new machines as they were developed. His factory always operated with the latest machines and consequently produced boxes, trays, etc., faster and more economically than competition. Continuous development of improvements for new and existing machinery kept the company well in advance of competitors. One particular item was the standard 3x4 egg carton which has been made for many years and literally millions supplied to the industry.

Having revolutionized the box making industry to fully automatic production, it was logical, the next step would be to manufacture partitions on fully automatic machines for the packaging industry.

The evolution of Inman Manufacturing continued and it became necessary to separate the operation into two divisions — paperboard converting machinery and paperboard partition manufacturing.

The Paperboard Converting Division produces partitions for every type of protective packaging, including apples, eggs, cookies, candies, pharmaceuticals, electronics, ammunition, glass products, Christmas tree ornaments, toys, etc.

The Paperboard Converting Machinery Division designs, manufactures, modifies machines for the paperboard converting industry throughout the world.

Regardless of the size of the production run, the complexity of the partition, there is available high-speed, fully automatic machines to produce orders running into millions and machines to die cut blanks for any purpose in large quantities. Also available is hand assembly for special, short run or experimental partition orders.

Whatever the requirements, write, telephone or telegraph Inman for quotations and the order will be filled fast, on time, as specified and at prices commensurate with quality and workmanship.

INMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

INMAN Design Service

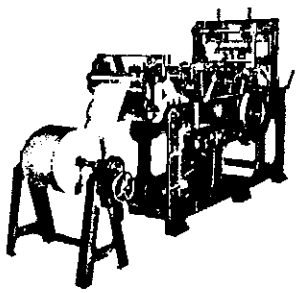
Inman design service for paperboard partitions is always available when requested.

Should a partitioning problem develop, or a new type partition be needed, a request to the Paperboard Converting Division, Inman Manufacturing Company could promptly bring a seasoned and experienced engineer to your plant who should have the answers. The experience of nearly one hundred years of research and development is his, as are the constant advances this section makes.

This is just another phase of Inman Manufacturing Company's policy of always supplying the best service to customers.

The Recognized Leader of Manufacturers of Paperboard Partitions for the Industry

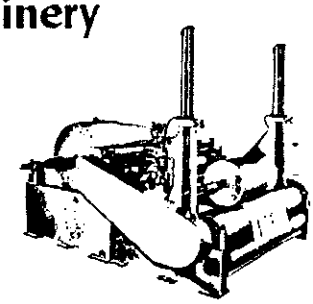
INMAN Paperboard Converting Machinery

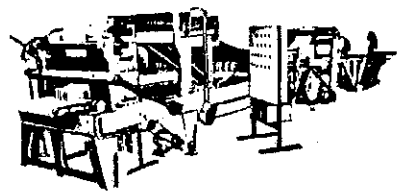


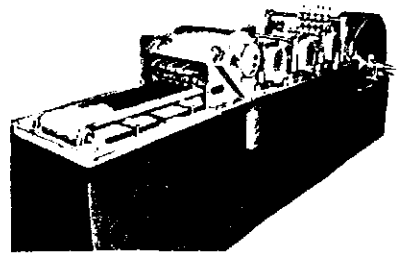
Through the years INMAN machines kept pace with the industry and today is building automatic equipment which is surpassing the demands industry is making for bigger, faster, automatic machines.

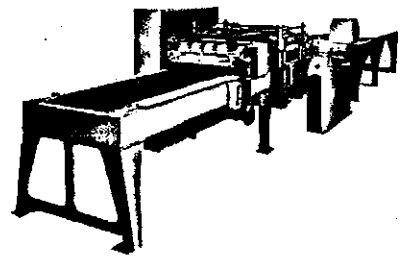
New and improved models are increasing production, reducing labor costs through greater speed, efficiency and trouble-free operation. Electronic controls developed and used on new machines is proving very successful in modernization programs.

Inquiries receive prompt attention — write, phone or wire.







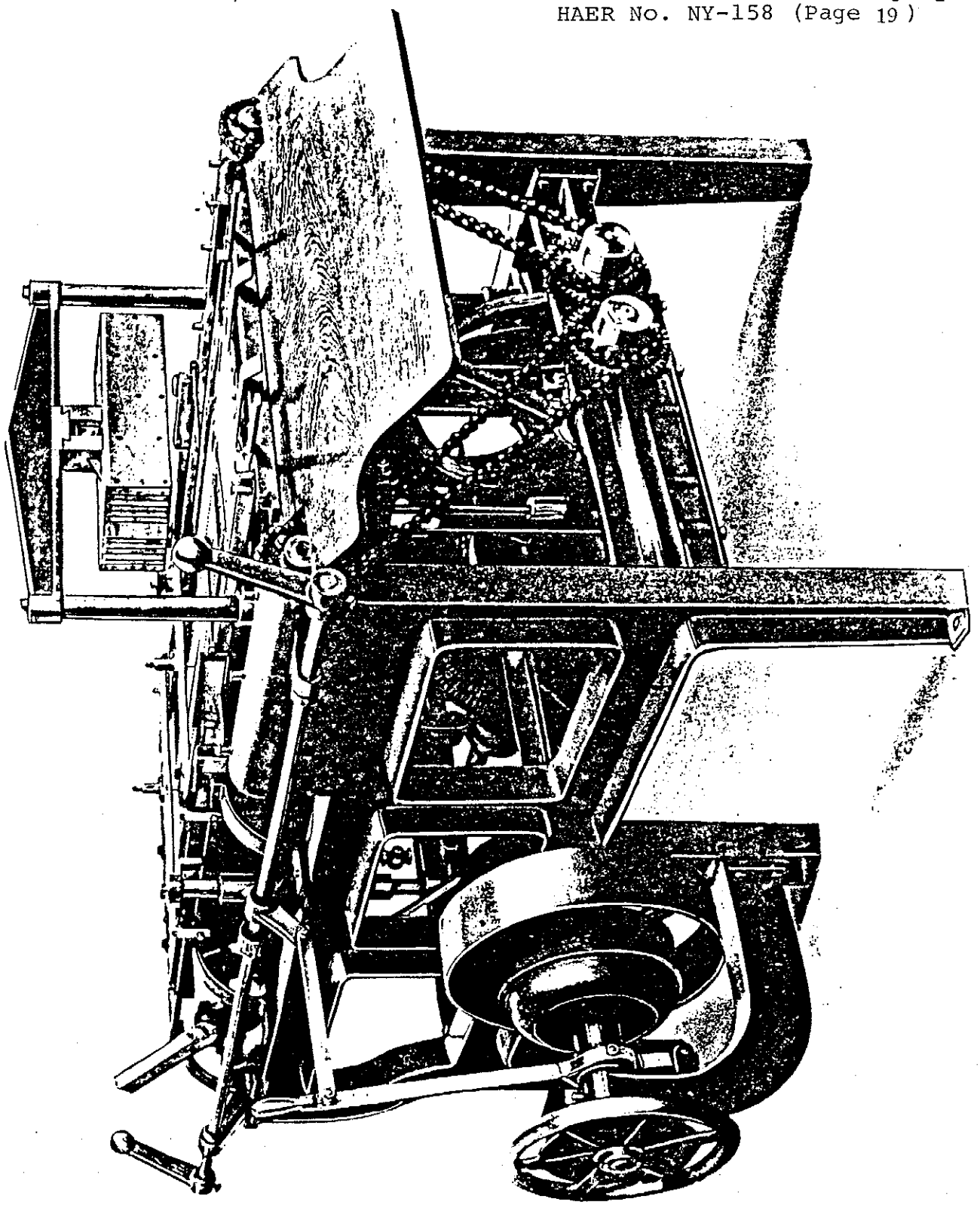


INMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

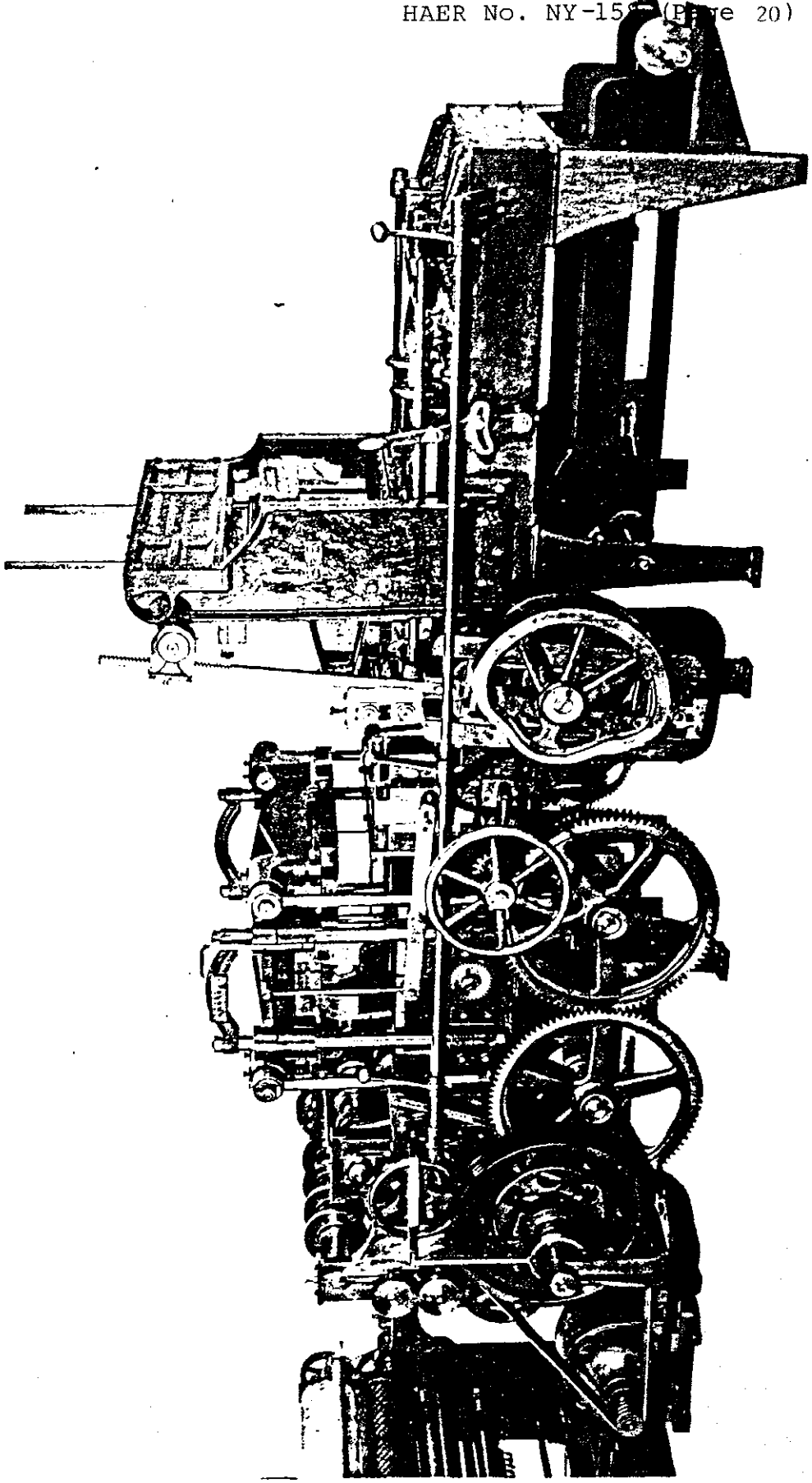
54 Guy Park Avenue, Amsterdam, New York

AREA CODE 518 — 842-6520

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

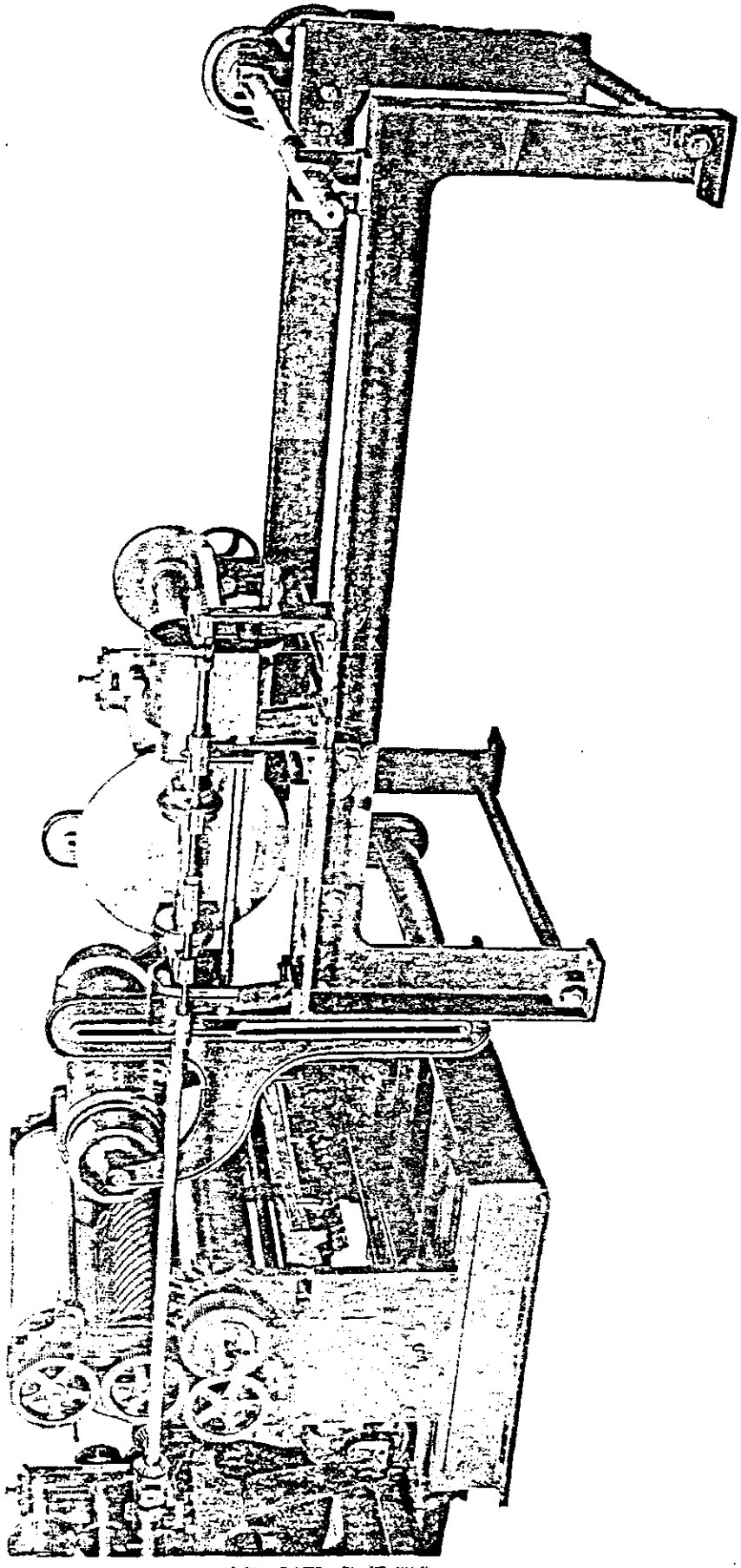


Semi - Automatic Tray Machine with chain feed for setting up plain blanks
INMAN MANUFACTURING CO., Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.



Inman Mfg. Co., Inc.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUBPRESS TRAY MACHINE
Right Side—front



Inman Mfg. Co., Inc.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUBPRESS TRAY MACHINE
Left Side—rear

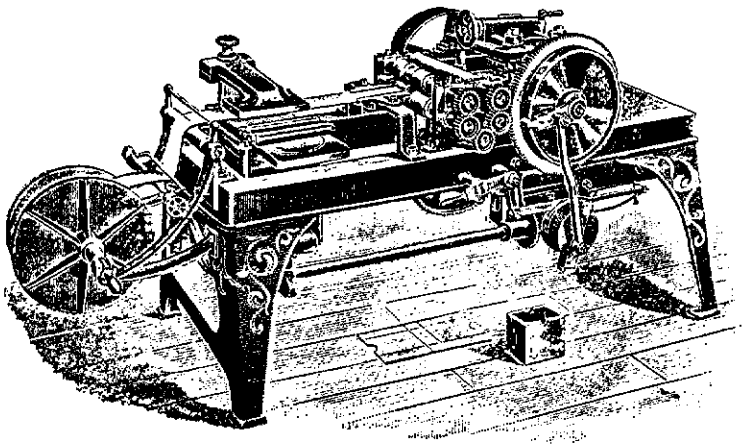
Inman Folding Box Machine.

THIS machine is for cutting and scoring all kinds, styles and shapes of Folding Boxes from the roll; feeding automatically and printing the boxes at the same time if desired. It operates with a perfect shear cut leaving the edges true and smooth, thus giving a much better finish than other machines.

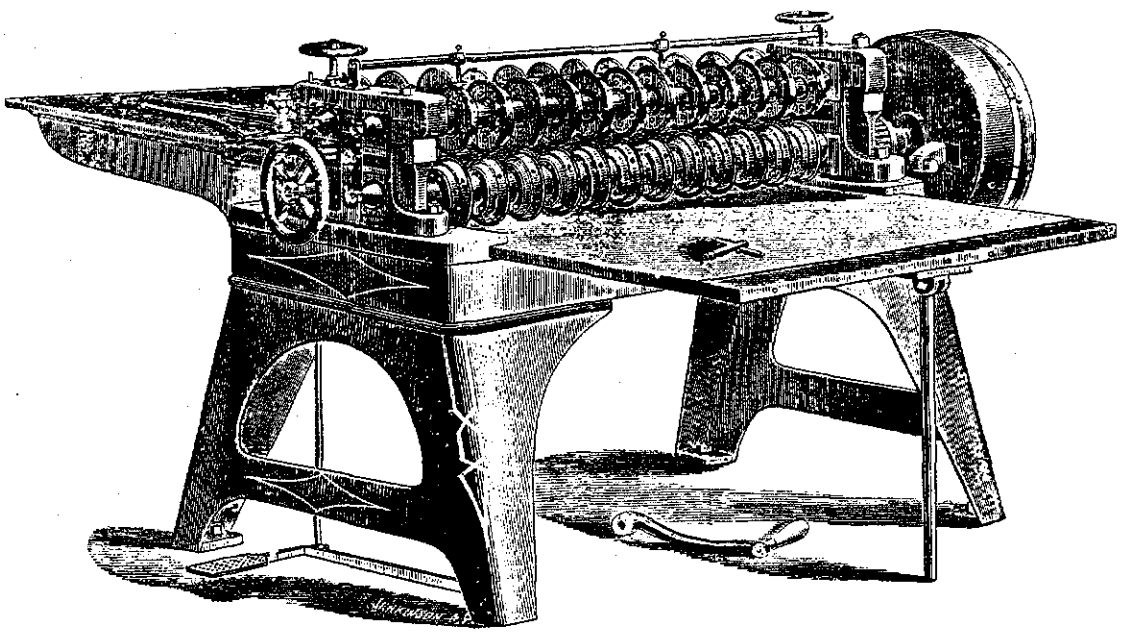
When the machine is started it needs practically no attention and has a capacity of 40,000 boxes in ten hours.

Price on Application.

Weight, boxed, 2,460; measures 54 feet.



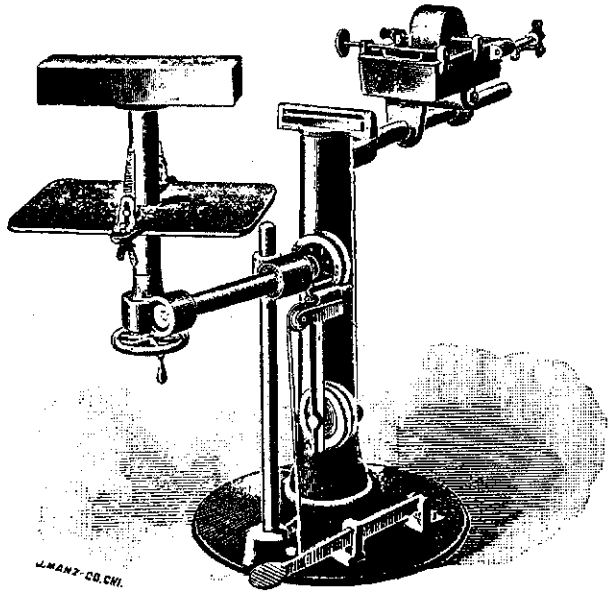
American Box Machine Company, Amsterdam, N. Y.



INSIDE OR "V" SCORER. PRICE, $500.

IN this machine the scoring cutters are V-shaped, which mill a V-shaped piece out of the straw-board on the inside of the box; the outside skin of the paper not being broken makes it stronger and admits of using board that is covered for a finish, which saves covering the box afterward. The joints being to a mitre makes the box at least one-third stronger than the ordinary way of scoring, which is to cut the paper half way through from the outside, so that it will bend. These cutters are revolved at a high rate of speed, and cut the work very smoothly. This machine is entirely new on the market. We furnish a countershaft with this machine to regulate the speed, but it is not shown in the cut.

This machine was awarded a diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.



BOTTOM STAY MACHINE ON COLUMN.

BOTTOM STAY MACHINE.

This machine is made with or without power, for putting bottoms in boxes where they are set in with paper; also for staying the corners of boxes. It will paste or glue trimming from the roll for putting on contrabrand or any other boxes, where the trimming is used without papering. It saves fully one-half the labor or hand-work, both in time and expense, and occupies very little floor space.

PRICE, WITH POWER, - - - $100.
WITHOUT POWER, - - 75.

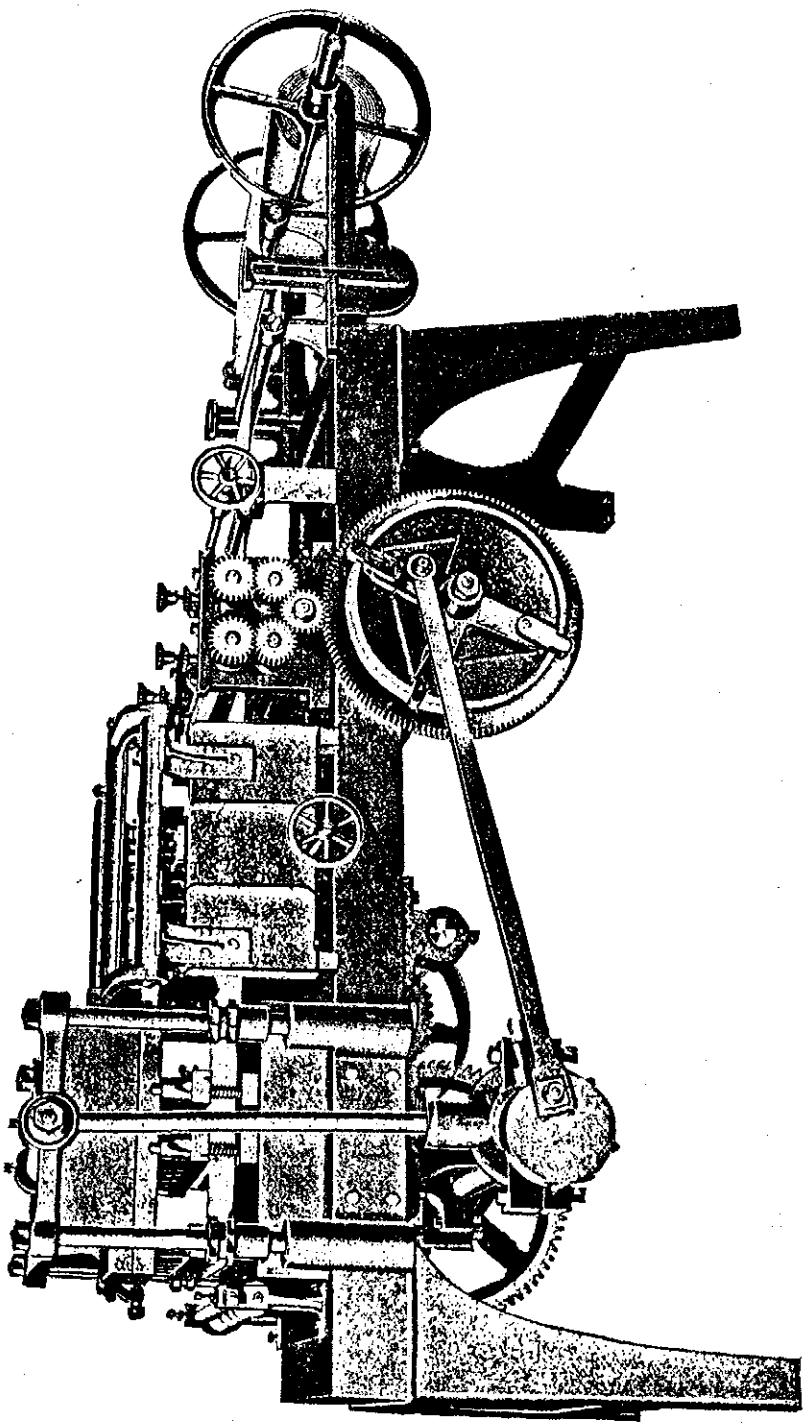
The Inman Scoring, Cutting and Corner-Cutting Machine.

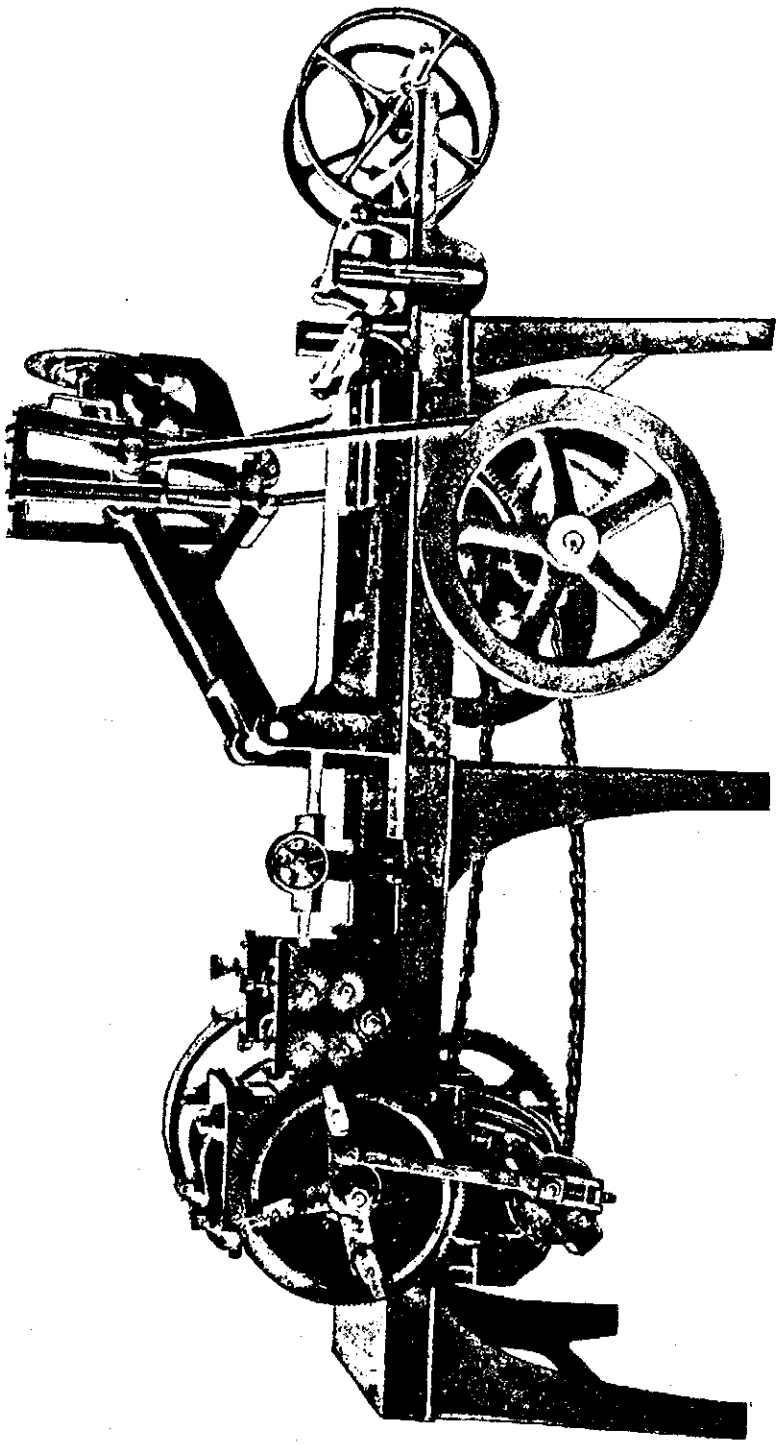
THIS is an entirely new machine that we have just put on the market. It takes the paper in the roll, cutting the box or cover the proper size, scoring it both ways, and corner cutting it all at the same operation. It has an automatic feeding arrangement, so that one hoy can run it, and it will cut from 30,000 to 60,000 pieces per day, according to size.

It will also cut folding boxes up to the full capacity of the machine. It is adjustable as readily as the ordinary Scorer or Corner-Cutter from one size to another, and when cutting work, it is cut more perfect and accurate than when cut in single pieces by different operators; and it cuts without waste if the board is cut to the proper width. There is no waste, except the corners cut out. It will crease or score equally as well, whichever is wanted.

This machine will cut hoxes any size from three inches up to 16 inches square, or can make larger sizes.

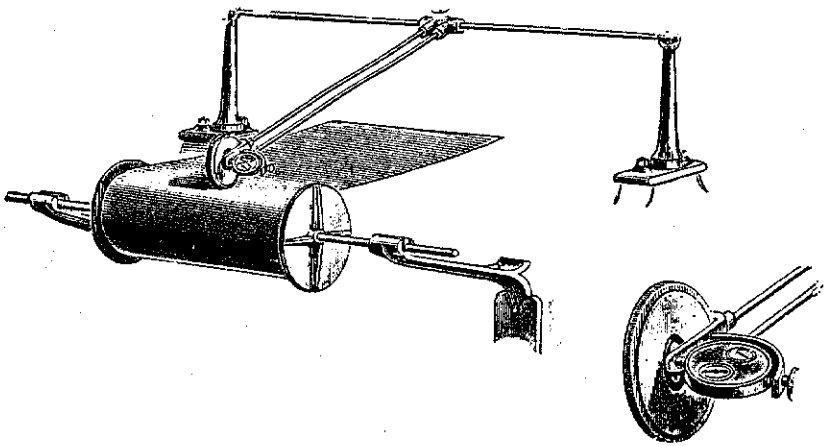
It will fill a long felt want, as all other machines must have repeated operations, whereas this has only one. and therefore does not require any skilled operator or extra attention to run it.





"ADJUSTABLE FOLDING BOX MACHINE, WITH PRINTING ATTACHMENT."

INMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AMSTERDAM, N. Y., U. S. A.



INMAN PAPER MEASURING INDICATOR,

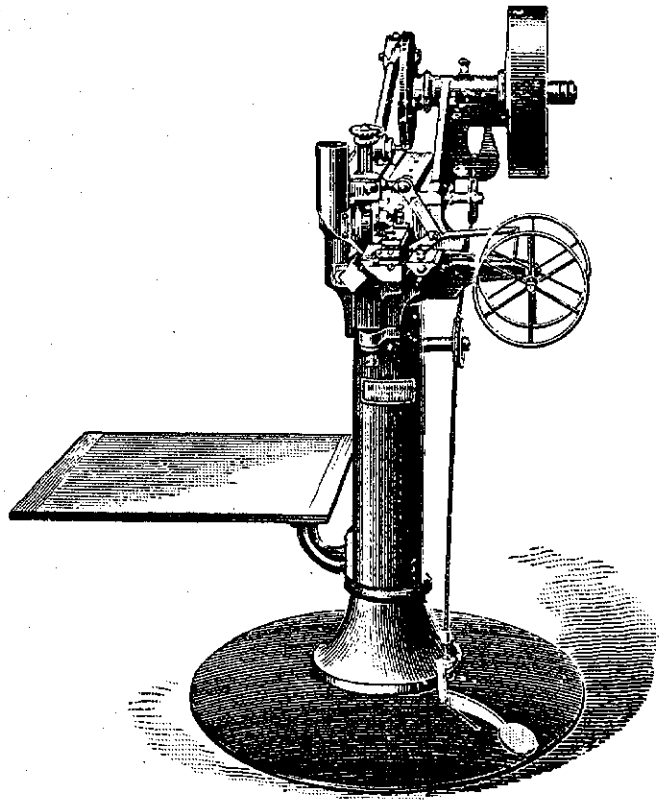
FOR MEASURING ROLL PAPER.

PRICE, $35.

We received the HIGHEST and only AWARDS for Paper Box Machinery at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, at Chicago.

This is an apparatus used with our Slitter and Winder to measure roll paper. It can be adapted to any machine for that purpose. This Indicator, measuring from the surface, must measure accurately, and the mechanism is so arranged that should there be any wear it can be quickly adjusted to its original condition. When not in use, turn it back over on the winding bracket where it will be out of the way, and also ready for use when required. It can be run in either direction, and will measure accurately one way as well as the other. This is an appliance which has long been needed for measuring paper in the roll. It enables the cutter to measure the exact amount required for his order for boxes or other purpose. It also answers as a check on the operators on the Box Covering or Labeling Machine. Give them the exact amount of paper required for a certain number of boxes, allowing a proper amount for laps, and should it fall short, it is evident that the paper has been wasted. When this check is put on the help, they will certainly be more careful, because in most cases they would have to wait for paper to be cut, and also be subject to censure for wasting it. It also reports to you the exact amount of paper in the roll as it comes from the manufacturer. If the entire roll is not cut at one time, the amount can be tallied and a record kept which will show whether you have received the amount of paper you have paid for.

The cost of this Indicator, all ready to attach to our Slitter and Winder, without any screw cutting or fitting of any kind, is a light expense which in saving waste alone will at once prove a valuable investment.



Instructions for Operating the Roller Stay Machine.

Be sure that the pair of clamp nuts on the end of shaft are clamped sufficiently so that it lifts the small dog out of the rim of the balance wheel close up against the dog holder and then tighten the two nuts together. If it makes a burring sound this shows it is not tight enough against the pulley and against the block inside and does not lift it out far enough and therefore tearing the notches out of the clutch pulley. The anvil does not need any adjusting except for extreme variations in the thickness of the stock. Adjust clamp roller by the screw and check nut over the roller to get sufficient pressure Adjust the feed rollers together, with a screw on top, sufficiently to feed the cloth properly. Put the proper amount of water in the box, which varies under different circumstances; some materials require the box full of water, and others require very little water, and still others need only a wet sponge against the lower roll, to give just a little dampness to the material. Adjust the spring on the back end of the machine that the plunger strikes against so that the concussion is of the least amount and then tighten check nut against the same.

It is made in two sizes and will stay boxes of any size up to its fullest capacity.

Machine for 4-in. Stay - Price, $325.
Machine for 8-in. Stay - Price, $400.

STRAIGHT LINE AUTOMATIC SETTING-UP MACHINE

INMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
INCORPORATED

Manufacturers of

Automatic Paper Box Machinery, Partition Machines, Slitters and Rewinders

OFFICE and FACTORY:

AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1877 INCORPORATED 1912

Straight Line Automatic Setting-Up Machine

This machine is for producing boxes from the died out blank. It is universal in that it will set up boxes with regular glue laps, one piece flap cover, and can also he equipped to produce boxes with overlapped ends.

It has a hopper which is filled at the top. Tbe stroke is adjustable to accommodate hoxes of different depths. Gluing is entirely rotary. It is adjustable for different sizes hy means of a set of tools for each hox size. Time to change from one size to another—approximately one hour; box to cover—thirty minutes.

SPECIFICATIONS:

RANGE: Depth — ¾ to 4½″
Width — 4 to 10″
Length — 6 to 13″

LARGEST BLANK: 16 x 25″ including overlap on ends.

SMALLEST BLANK: 6 x 8″

DEEPEST BOX: 4½″

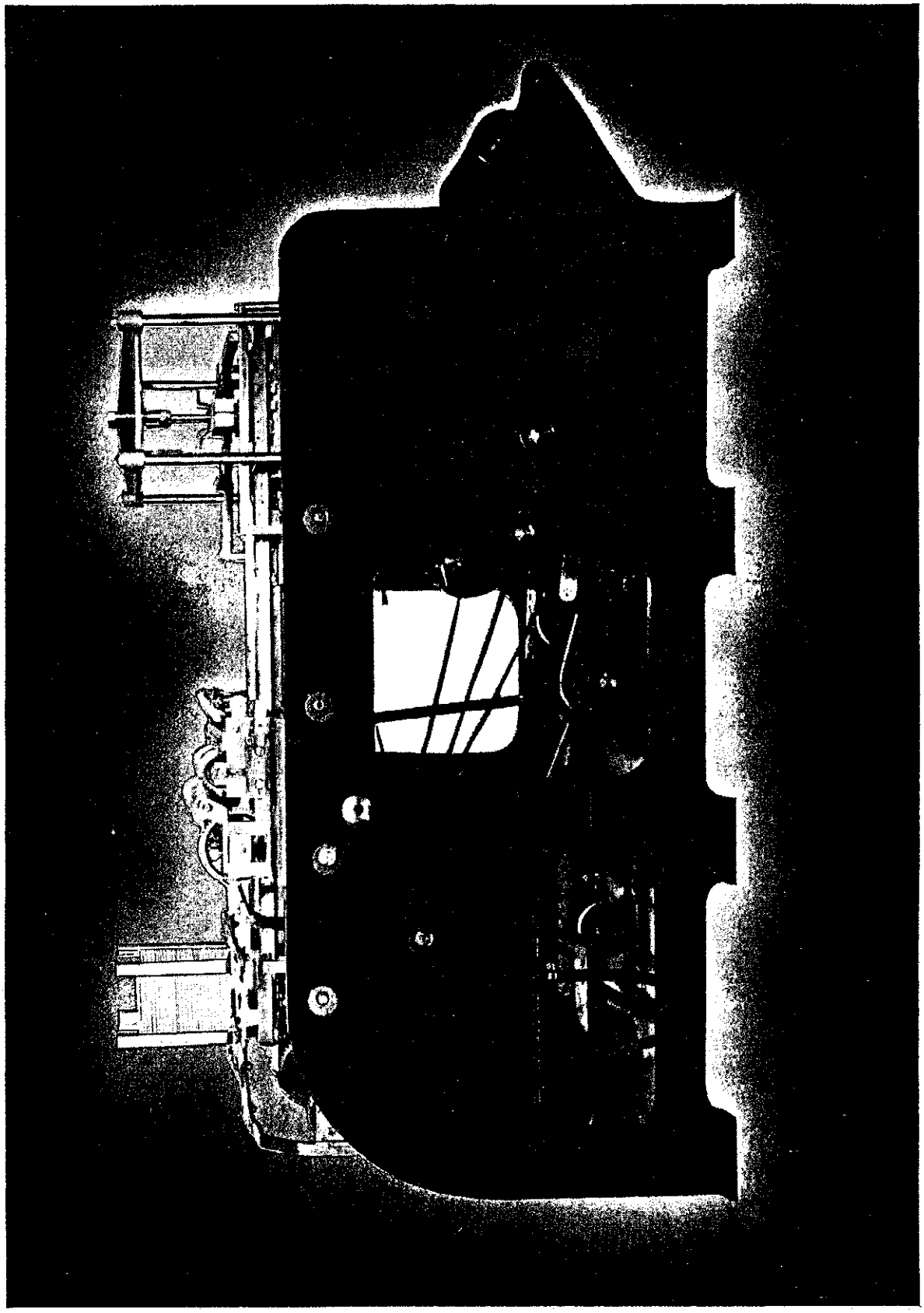
FLOOR SPACE: 4 ft. x 9 ft.

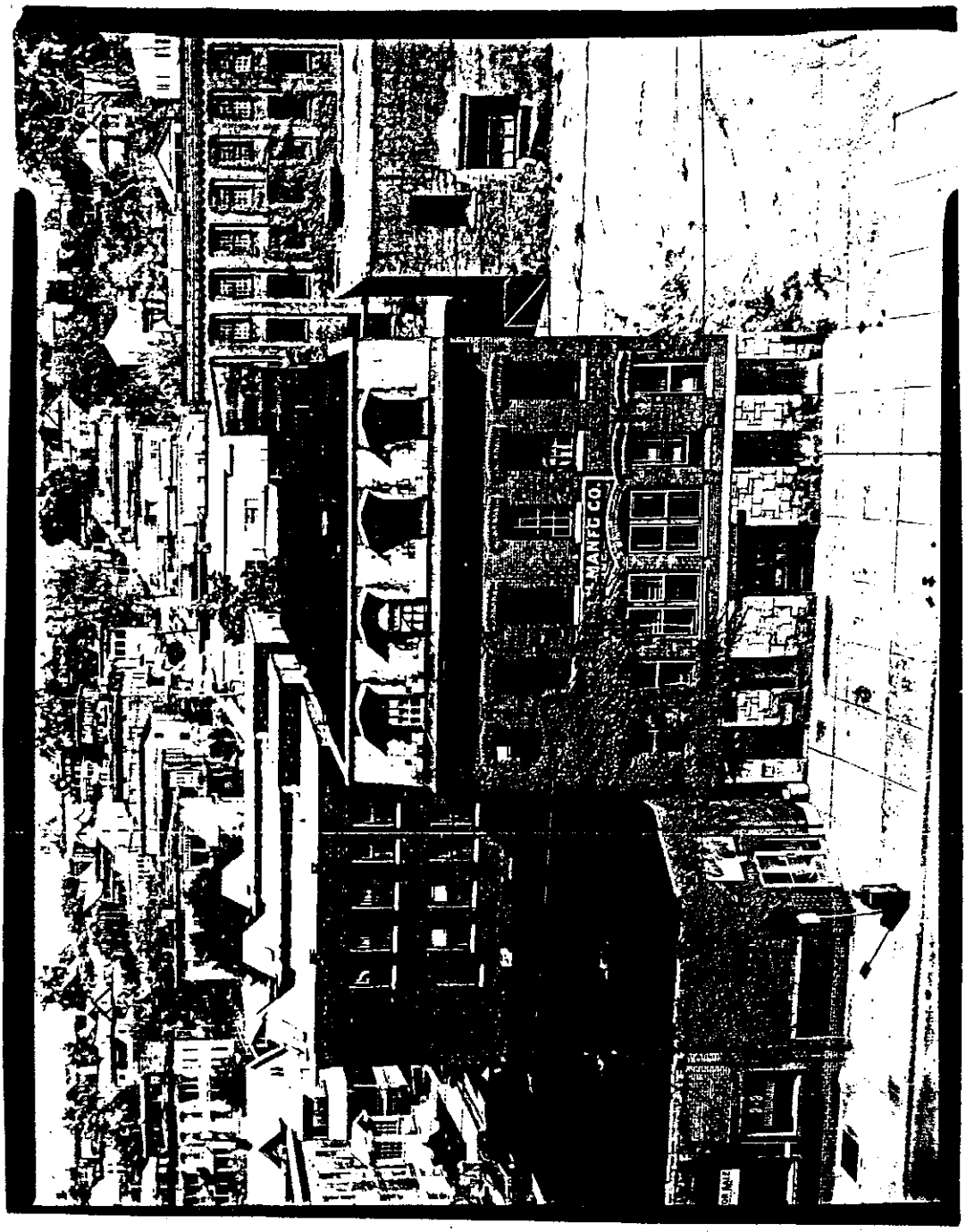
WEIGHT: Approximately 4,500 lbs.

HORSE POWER: 2

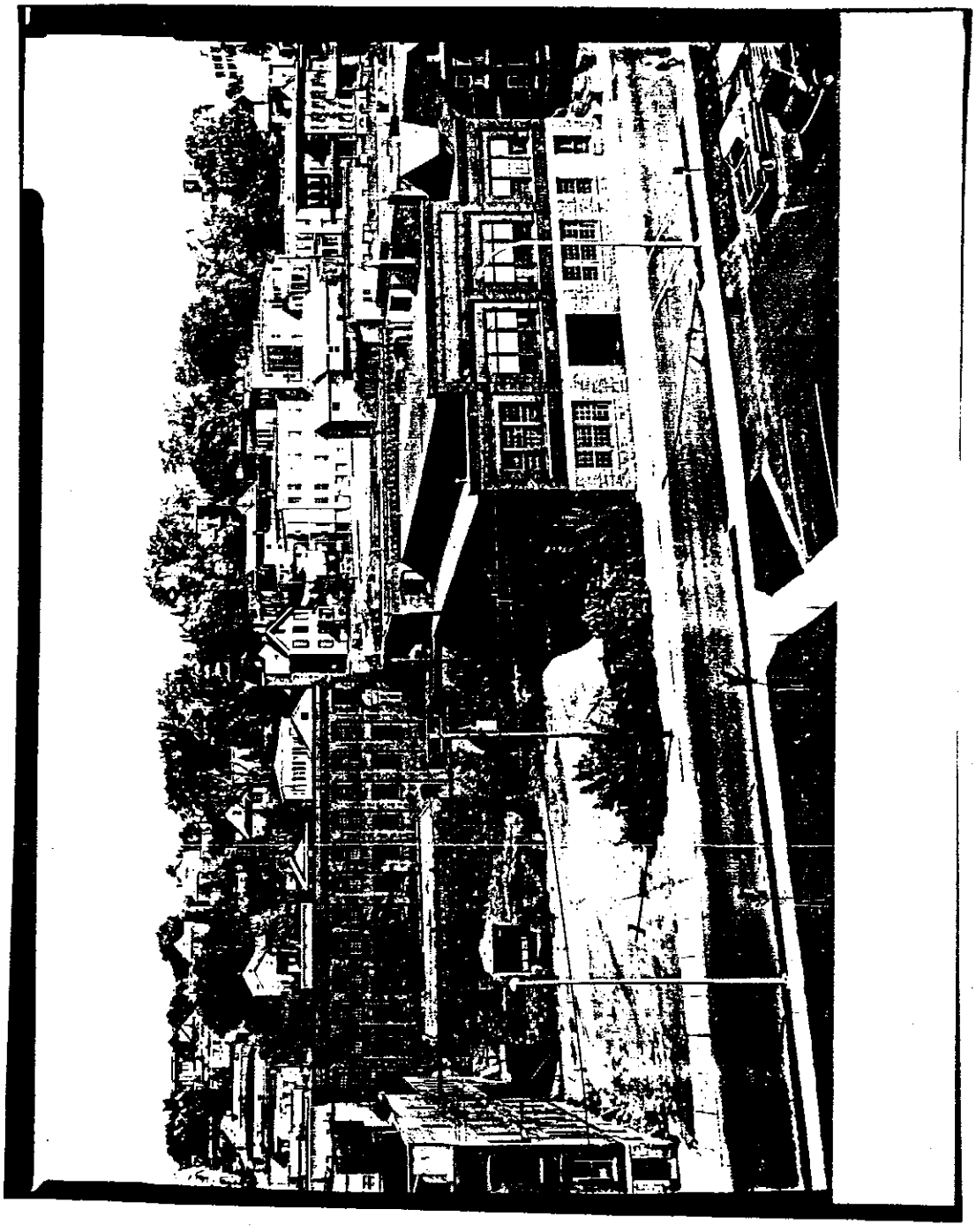
PRODUCTION: Up to 65 pieces per minute, depending on type and size.

Boxes smaller than the minimum ahove specified can be accommodated by a few minor changes.

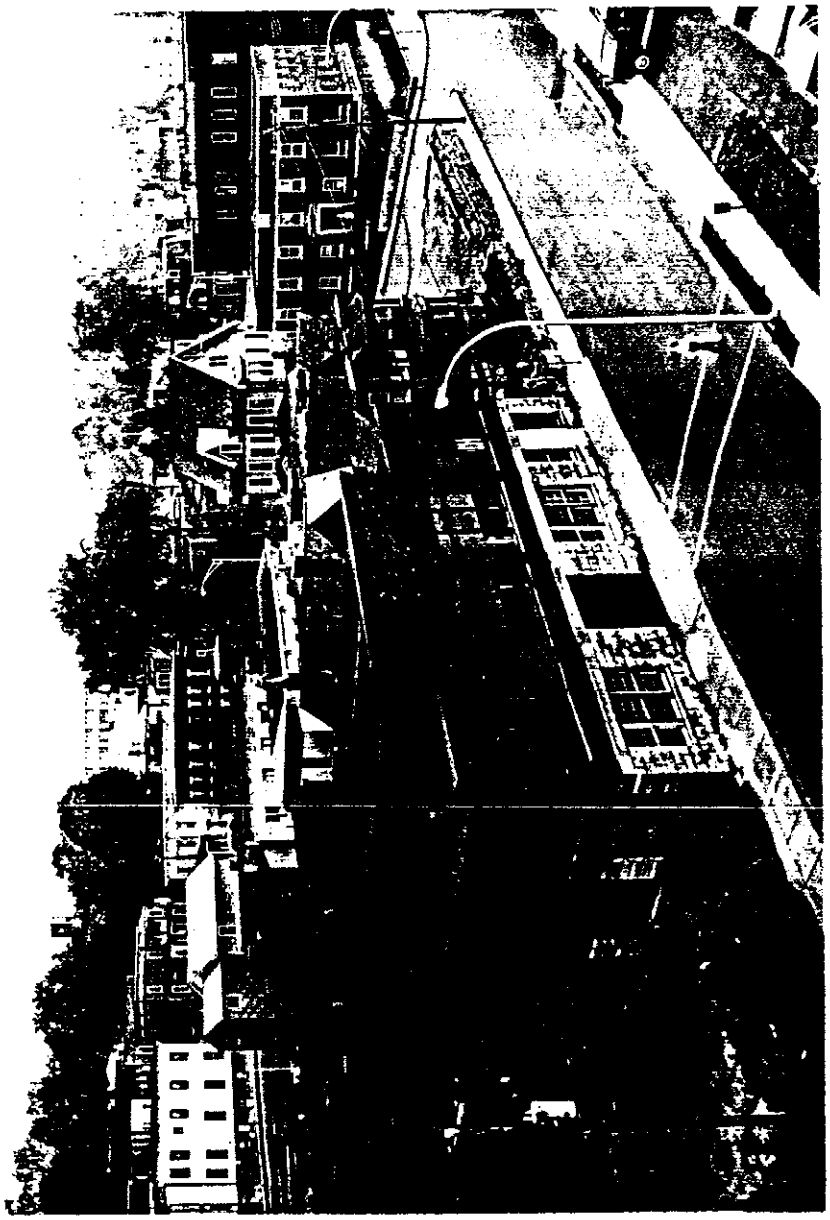




VIEW NORTH, BUILDING Nos. 1 AND 3



VIEW NORTHEAST, BUILDING Nos. 3, 4, AND 5'



VIEW NORTHEAST, WEST AND SOUTH (FRONT) ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING No. 5

SECOND FLOOR BUILDING No. 5